

EGGS JUMP OVER MRS. HEATH'S HEAD

"Fancy" Go Up to 65 Cents
Wholesale—She Says 44
Cents Retail.

DEALERS TURN TO EUROPE

Shortage Worldwide—House-
wives League Advises Use
of Storage Eggs.

Fresh eggs jumped two cents a dozen yesterday right under the noses of Mrs. Heath and her investigators of the Housewives League.

At the very moment when Mrs. Heath was announcing that the best fresh eggs could be bought in Washington Market for 44 cents, the wholesale price for the class known as "best Western fresh" advanced in this city to 48 cents a dozen. Also fancy eggs, known as "nearly hen" white ones from first hands," shot up to 65 cents.

Even storage eggs advanced half a cent a dozen, a few carloads of the best selling at 30½ cents, a trifle above the market quotations.

Representatives of New York firms have gone to Europe to buy eggs, the first shipment of fresh eggs from Germany is due here on Saturday, but the quantity is small. So active has been buying by cable that no refrigerator car on ships from foreign ports can be had until after November 27. Shipments on that date would arrive here about December 10. Many eggs will reach New York then, and the dealers expect a good profit.

Foreign Eggs Going Up.

One local buyer contracted for fifteen carloads of eggs from Russia, to be delivered this month at 21 cents. Yesterday the Russian agent advised that it was impossible to deliver the eggs, as Russia could not spare them. The buyer here is positive that the worldwide advance in prices is responsible for the non-delivery. Buyers here have bought the fever and eggs abroad are going up every day.

"Mrs. Heath," a wholesaler said yesterday, "promised to have storage eggs reduced to 30 cents. The only way she can do it is to follow the advice of Charles Drost, a well known egg receiver, given to her in THE EVENING STAR. He told her to buy all the good storage eggs possible at 28 and 28½ cents and then the Housewives League without opposition, could have them retailed at whatever price it saw fit. Conditions are far different from those of a year ago, when storage eggs dropped several cents. Then the eggs were in the coolers, but now the holdings are 1,000,000 cases less than they were at this time in 1912. That means 20,000,000 dozen less, and more prices to feed."

"Supply and demand, not manipulation, is responsible for the high prices," the receiver cannot get fresh eggs to meet the demand. Owners of the best storage eggs will not sell them for less than 30 cents. Thirty-cent storage eggs in November are unprecedented.

Hotels Are Economical.

A jobber who makes a specialty of supplying hotels and big restaurants said yesterday that conditions were not so serious. Asked what his customers did when prices were so high he said they cut down the quantity used in the kitchen, but could not do this when serving eggs in the shell. He says the higher prices of eggs at wholesale have not increased the price of boiled eggs at the big hotels in the Broadway restaurants, because their profits are so large that they can even make money when paying 45 and 50 cents a dozen.

"No one can tell what the market will do in advance," said this jobber. One month ago the Tennessee and Kentucky hens were laying a fair supply of eggs. Within the last two weeks few have come from those States, and shippers are now sending fifty cases a day in a vain hope to send more than fifteen. This condition prevails in all of the egg producing States."

A speculator from Chicago says he has sold twenty-five cars of April, 1914, eggs, storage packed, at 21½c, Chicago, and has more to sell at the same price. This is 4½c higher than the eggs went into the Chicago coolers last April.

Say Retail Prices Vary.

Mrs. Heath gave out the results of an investigation into egg prices made by the Housewives League. She said:

"There are two main points for the consumer to remember," she said. "First, the best cold storage eggs should cost about 35 cents a dozen, and really fresh eggs 40 or 45 cents. Second, fancy eggs are a luxury at from 65 to 70 cents a dozen."

She added that fancy eggs were no better than fresh eggs, unless one wanted them to ornament the table, and for herself she preferred chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Heath described an "astounding" great variety in prices for the same kind of eggs found by the investigating committee of the Housewives League. In many neighborhoods the law of supply and demand is inoperative, the dealers charging all they can, and getting excited prices because marketing women do not take the trouble to find out what they ought to pay.

Our investigation in Manhattan and Harlem, Mrs. Heath said, "disclosed these prices: Fancy eggs, from 70 to 75 cents; fresh eggs, selected and mixed, from 37 to 67 cents; cold storage, every where classed as No. 1, from 32 to 50 cents. No other were prices uniform."

"Outside of Manhattan these prices were reported for cold storage eggs: Jamaica, 18 cents; New Brunswick, N. J., 35 cents; New York, N. J., 35 to 45 cents; Cranford, N. J., 38 to 48 cents; Portland, Me., 36 to 38 cents."

Advices Storage Eggs.

"It is wholly unnecessary to pay 65 cents for fresh eggs. You can buy them in Washington Market for 44 cents. The consumer should also know that No. 1 cold storage eggs are better than many so-called fresh eggs, and in Washington Market the best cold storage eggs are 30 cents a dozen. Yet on wholesale dealer reports that there is no demand for cold storage eggs. A commission man, explaining why eggs are so high in some neighborhoods, told me that dealers had to make up on the eggs the losses they suffered on other goods."

As a result of the inquiry, Mrs. Heath has gone up three cents on her estimate of what the best cold storage eggs should cost. Before the committee of the Housewives League went to work she thought 30 cents a dozen was about right. The committee is composed of Mrs. E. V. S. Chamberlain, Mrs. W. P. Parish, Mrs. H. B. Farraway, Miss Cynthia B. Dozier, Mrs. John Macdonald, Mrs. Jacquet, Miss Martha Fuller, Miss Sophia Blair, Miss Alice McCallister, Miss Emma Bussong, Mrs. John Oakman and Mrs. Heath.

Miss Dozier found that on the upper West Side the prices were: Fancy eggs, 70 cents; fresh, 48 cents; storage, 34 cents. On the upper East Side between Seventy-second and 125th streets they were: Fancy, 75 cents; fresh, 50 cents; storage, 40 cents. Mrs. Oakman, reporting from Murray Hill, said: "Fancy eggs were 72 cents, fresh, 50 cents; storage, 40 cents, with almost no demand for storage eggs."

were: Fancy and fresh, from 37 to 75 cents; storage, from 30 to 45 cents. On the lower East Side prices ranged from 35 cents for storage eggs to 65 cents for fancy ones. On Washington Heights fresh eggs sell for 52 cents and storage eggs for 35 cents.

Consumption Falling Off.

The committee found a considerable recent decrease in the consumption of eggs. "The way to enforce our demands for reasonable prices," says Mrs. Heath, "is simply to refuse to buy of dealers whose prices are too high. Some men are selling at normal prices, and the others can do what they can do. One of the principal objects of this campaign is to teach the householders that storage eggs from honest grocers are good enough for any one. It's a hard task, for the word 'storage' frightens women. Yet many of them are buying and enjoying storage eggs in the belief that they are 'strictly fresh.'"

120,000,000 EGGS IN STORAGE.

That Many in Pennsylvania Must Be Sold Before Dec. 1.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 11.—While the prices of eggs are soaring because of alleged scarcity, 120,000,000 dozen are being held in cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania, according to Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust.

These eggs were put away before April 1, and unless they are taken out of storage and disposed of before December 1 they will be bagged by representatives of the dairy and food division, "stored" beyond legal limit—not salable for food, under penalty of the law.

The new cold storage act prohibits the sale of eggs after more than eight months storage not because they are then unfit for food, but for the purpose of preventing just such holdup tactics as are now being employed by speculators.

"The price of eggs would be reduced 10 per cent, if the surplus stocks were now to be put on the market," said Commissioner Foust, who has several times warned the owners of these April eggs that they will be prosecuted vigorously if they attempt to sell them after December 1.

"Selling eggs that are past the storage limit subjects the seller to a \$500 fine and imprisonment, and we mean to enforce the law," said the Commissioner. "Our agents will be placed all over the State, and an extra force will be put on if necessary. They will be under strict orders to arrest anyone trying to sell April eggs in December. The gamblers had better unload their stocks now and take what they can get for them."

200 SHIPPERS LEARN HOW TO EXPORT GOODS

Investigate Docks and Storage
Houses Along New York's
Waterfront.

Representatives of leading American shippers spent yesterday and will spend today, seeing New York's waterfront under the guidance of the foreign department of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The 200 shippers tramped along piers, investigated docks and storage houses, and got examples of how not to pack goods for export and in general got object lessons useful to members of what has been called "the kindergarten class in how to build up a successful export business."

Most of the export trade students are men, but one of the brightest pupils in the class was Mrs. Clara Telford, representing the Telford Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia.

The exporters turn in the morning along the North River, lunched at the Machinery Club and then "did" the New York side of the East River.

At the luncheon, presided over by J. P. Bird, general manager of the National Association of Manufacturers, there were five minute talks on subjects relating to overseas commerce. Hugh Kahler, one of the editors of Export and Import Industries, said that while "finding openings in the way of export trade is the favorite indoor sport of experts" he believed that the United States would become the greatest of exporting nations if only the shippers would learn to work together.

Deputy Dock Commissioner Farley told the shippers that the pier row being constructed at West Forty-sixth street would meet the requirements of ships 1,200 feet long. He also told of the city's plans for acquiring property in South Brooklyn for freight terminals and said that the Dock Department was working with the State Canal Board to provide enlarged terminals for commerce that comes here by way of the Erie Canal.

Other speakers were John Kirby, Jr., a former president of the N. A. M. A. Macdonald, assistant traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; C. J. Beck, freight traffic manager of the United Fruit Company; W. J. Love, of the International Maritime Marine and W. E. Halm, general manager of the Houston Line.

GOOD PRICES FOR OLD SILVER.

English Emergence Brings \$1,000 at
Hilton Sale.

The Hilton-Vanderpool sale continued yesterday in the Anderson auction rooms and some high prices were over the old English silver, the top figure being \$1,000 paid for an epergne made by John Romer, with London hallmark of 1765. It has a central fruit basket, supported by scroll feet, with eight branches holding sweetmeat baskets. A. F. Strassburger was the purchaser.

The same buyer paid \$750 for a George IV. tea service of five pieces, dated 1829, and \$550 for a pair of wine coolers of 1840. Mr. Lamport paid \$975 for a tea service of five pieces, and J. P. Silo got a silver trophy cup for \$385.

F. Bunsen bought a French garniture consisting of clock and candelabra for \$260 and Ginsberg & Levy paid \$215 for a candelabrum with bronzes by Clodion. W. Patton secured the Louis XV. tapestry suite for \$825 and a library table for \$100.

The total for the session was \$10,687, making \$13,939.50 to date. In the concluding session to-day the marble sculptures, including Hiram Powers' famous "Greek Slave," will be sold.

BROAD INJUNCTION IN AUTO BUSINESS

U. S. Court of Appeals Upholds
Canfield Spark Plug as
Basic Patent.

SIX MAKERS ENJOINED

Sale of Other Devices Not Pay-
ing Royalties May Be
Stopped.

Judge Lacombe gave a decision in the United States Court of Appeals yesterday which, according to W. A. Redding, attorney for A. R. Mosler & Co., the complainants, will have an important and immediate effect upon every spark plug manufacturer and dealer in the country.

The decision, which is concurred in by Judges Ward and Rogers, upholds the Canfield patent in spark plug manufacturing and gives an injunction prohibiting the sale of spark plugs made by the six makers of the Auto Supply Company from selling six makes of spark plugs on the ground that these plugs infringe the Canfield patent, owned by A. R. Mosler & Co.

As John Lurie is no longer connected with the Auto Supply Company the decision will have no effect on him, but, according to Mr. Redding, practically every spark plug manufactured or sold in this country is an infringement of the Canfield patent and the makers will either have to stop making them or will have to pay tribute to the owners of the patent.

The suit for an injunction was first filed in 1909 and Judge Mayer in the Circuit Court dismissed it. Mr. Redding carried the case to the Court of Appeals and has now won it.

For years manufacturers of spark plugs have gone ahead making them, not knowing that any basic patent was out. The patent as upheld by the Court of Appeals applies to a recess behind the electrodes. This recess is necessary to keep the region around the electrodes free from carbon or soot of any kind; without it the electrodes would become clogged and either no spark or too faint a spark would result.

The recess is based upon an old scientific principle. This is admitted in the decision, but the application of that principle to spark plugs is held to be an invention, and so it is patentable. As there is no constitutional point involved, the case cannot be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Those are the manufacturers whose spark plugs were sold by John Lurie. C. A. Meizer, maker of the Meizer plug; the Champion Ignition Company of Flint, Mich.; the American Coil Company of Foxboro, Mass.; the Radiant Auto Supply Company of Bloomfield, N. J.; the makers of the Belgrade plug; the Standard Spark Company of New York.

The inventor of the recess was Frank W. Canfield, a lumber man of Mauntes, Mich. He knew little about gasoline engines, but he did know that a candle will not burn at the bottom of a deep well, so he applied the candle in the well principle to a spark plug.

He patented it on October 18, 1898. He died in 1909, and the ownership of the patent passed through his hands without much use being made of it until the Associated Patents Company got hold of it.

The association is made up of fifty large automobile manufacturers in the country. The association licensed each member to make use of the Canfield patent and then sold it to Mosler, who has been trying to enforce it ever since.

Senator Lodge Returns to Boston.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 11.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and his family moved today to Boston, where they will spend the winter in the Cabot home. The Senator's trip by auto to Boston was his first visit to Boston since a week before he was operated on in September.

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\$5,000,000 YEARLY TO MISSIONS.

Methodists Will Be Asked for \$1,800,000 for Foreign Field.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 11.—Methodist mission boards, whose headquarters are in New York, are meeting in annual session here. All of the fifteen Methodist districts are represented. Methodist missionary gifts now amount to \$5,000,000 a year, it was reported.

Receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions last year amounted to \$1,155,000, or about \$50,000 over the previous year. Last year's debt of \$118,000 was cut to \$90,000. Appropriations for next year will be \$1,200,000, but appeal to Methodist churches will be for at least \$1,800,000. Methodist converts in foreign fields give for their own support \$250,000 a year.

Methodist women, whose society is separate from that of the men, met in Tokopa and reported receipts of \$911,000 last year, a gain of \$110,000.

NEW YORK TO HAVE A "RUE DE LA PAIX"

Merchants of Forty-sixth Street
Form Progressive
Association.

The formation of the Forty-sixth Street Progressive Association marks the upturn limit thus far of the organizations which have done so much in the downtown business districts to benefit particular localities. The new association, though only 2 days old, has nearly fifty members, all in business on Forty-sixth street between Sixth and Madison avenues and all desirous of making their part of that thoroughfare a "Rue de la Paix" in New York city.

The officers of the association are: President, Philip Ortiz, vice-president, E. J. Youmans; treasurer, William Meyers; secretary, G. P. Frensell. Directors will be elected at the next meeting, November 24, at 5 P. M. at Braun's, 13 West Forty-sixth street.

The association was formed because many of the men now in business in Forty-sixth street moved there from Fifth avenue and wanted their fellow business men to know about the advantages of the location and also to make the street itself unique in New York. Members of the organization are business men, property owners and residents on the street, but the membership is not limited. Any one can belong.

The objects of the organization are these: To beautify the street so far as having a uniform style of architecture in new buildings is concerned, later on taking up the matter of planting trees and things of that sort to bring a uniform way of denoting places of business by signs; to do away with objectionable "lot" signs and other unsightly devices; to promote traffic; to improve street cleaning facilities; to have coal, ice and other commodities delivered at times that will not discommode those living in the street or those doing business there; to have obstructions removed from the sidewalks in short to make the street as much like a private thoroughfare and yet to have it businesslike on the order of some streets in foreign business centers.

The association will confer with the city authorities on some of the reforms suggested and expects to accomplish a great deal. Almost every sort of a business house is represented on the few blocks included in the organization's scope and most of them have joined the association.

LINERS DELAYED IN FIGHT THROUGH GALE

Three Enter Port With Tales of
Almost Unprecedented
Rough Weather.

CHILD DIES IN STORM

Steering Passengers Injured on
Pretoria When Sea Up-
sets Them.

The North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm arrived yesterday morning, something over a day late, after an unusually rough voyage. On Sunday night, while the ship's officers termed a "full gale" was blowing, the eight ton port anchor was carried away. There was much seasickness among the passengers.

The liner passed Cherbourg breakwater a little before 11 o'clock Sunday night, November 2. Monday the sky was overcast and the sea was rough. By the next day the breeze freshened to what was put down in the log as a "moderate gale," the rough sea continuing. By Wednesday there was a full fledged gale blowing, with frequent squalls. The speed of the ship, which had been increased on Tuesday, was again reduced. Thursday, the gale increased.

The storm continued to grow worse until midnight of her port. Sunday was cloudy, but less stormy. The steamship made only 220 knots on her first day out, and only 261 knots on Saturday, but on Sunday she made 424 knots.

Scientific Among Passengers.

The passengers on the liner included Prof. H. Noguera, of the Rockefeller Institute, who has been lecturing abroad. Miss Ada Sassoli, a harpist and a protégé of Mme. Melba, who comes to America to appear with the Philharmonic Orchestra, and Col. A. M. Winter and Capt. W. H. Wunder of the Minute Men of Washington, D. C., who attended the unveiling of the Leipsic memorial.

The Anchor liner Cameroun, another arrival yesterday, was some fifty-four hours late. The trip was the hardest the Scotch liner had ever encountered, with the possible exception of one November voyage two years ago. The Cameroun lost a blade of her port propeller in one of the heavier blows of the voyage just completed.

Among her passengers were Col. W. C. Douglas, D. O. O., and his daughters, Miss Marion E. Douglas and Miss J. E. J. Douglas of Douglass, Scotland, who are on their way to spend the winter on Col. Douglas's ranch in southern California.

The Cameroun brought 5,000 cases of Scotch whiskey and 11,000 barrels of salt herring.

Child Dies During Storm.

The Hamburg-American liner Pretoria, a third of the arrivals yesterday, was four days late when she nosed her way up the harbor. Capt. Dugge said it had been the heaviest weather he had ever encountered in the north Atlantic. The Pretoria brought in 550 second cabin and some 500 steerage passengers.

During the rough weather a number of steerage passengers were thrown about and injured so severely that they required the attention of the ship's surgeon. A two-year-old child in the steerage, Michael Levine, died while the storm was at its height on the night of November 4. The child was buried at sea.

While the engines were stopped for the ceremony of burial the ship caused some fright among the passengers by dropping into a hollow and then wallowing a bit before her headway was resumed.

The Ward liner Saratoga, in from Havana, reports less stormy weather than that experienced by the transatlantic travelers. On her three-day trip to this port she had heavy head seas all the way but it was clear overhead.

The White Star Line received a wireless despatch from Capt. Haddock of the

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Fifth Avenue and 47th Street

Olympic yesterday afternoon saying that the ship was 318 miles east of Ambrose Channel at 2:18 yesterday afternoon and that Capt. Haddock expected to reach the lightship at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

SAID TO PLAN SECRET WEDDING.

Former Senator Burton of Brooklyn and Widow Get License.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 11.—Walter C. Burton, former State Senator from Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ethel S. Graney, a widow, until recently a resident of Brooklyn, took out a license to marry to-day. They were very secret about it, and disappeared after they got the license, telling Charles S. Gail, registrar of vital statistics, that they intend to be married in Paterson on November 21.

Mr. Burton said he was 49 years old, a widower, and lives at 1411 Forty-second street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Graney gave her age as 32, said she was widowed in August, 1909, and lives at 163 East Twenty-first street, this city.

The address given by Mrs. Graney is the home of Mrs. Frederick H. Healey. She said Mrs. Graney is the widow of H. A. Graney, a button manufacturer of Brooklyn, and that both Senator Burton and Mrs. Graney desire to have the marriage quiet, at least until after the ceremony.

A man who would not give his name answered the telephone in Mr. Burton's home last night. He said Senator Burton left his home yesterday morning without saying anything about getting a marriage license, but he said he would be away for a day or two. The man said that Mrs. Graney had long been a friend of the Senator.

Mr. Burton's participation in politics began in 1894, when he was defeated for the Assembly. He was defeated for the Senate in 1906, but was elected in 1907.

MERRITT'S CREDITORS ACT.

Ask Bankruptcy Proceedings Against Missing Supervisor.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Henry C. Merritt, formerly supervisor of Eastchester, yesterday by attorneys representing his creditors. Those having claims are the Sagamore Development Company of Bronxville, \$1,000; Marquis Hotel of White Plains, \$100; and Joseph Terzi, \$2, on an assigned claim from Cornell Bros.

Merritt has been missing from his home in Bronxville for two weeks. State Auditors are at work on his books.

HAPGOOD TALKS ON STAGE.

Among Speakers at Drama League's Public Meeting.

The Drama League of America, New York centre, held a public meeting yesterday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre, when "Stage Arts Here and Abroad" were discussed. Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, made a brief address. Other addresses on the stage were made by Alfred Brown, Ruth St. Denis, Will H. Hays, Percy Mackaye and Charles Rann Kennedy.

STUDY

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